

MARCH 18, 1869.

scellaneous.

THE
COMMERCIAL
GUIDE.

WILLIAMS, LIM

the "CHINA MAIL" Office,
Hongkong.

MY 8VO. WITH APPENDIX.
TH EDITION, 1863.

Price, \$5.

Binding Price, Ten Dollars.

is an Abstract of the Com-

P. L.—See 1 to 4.

Treaties with China

with Great Britain

and the Treaty of the same

with the United States

with France

with Russia

and the Treaty with Russia

II.—See 1 to 5.

of Trade with China

Articles of Import

Articles of Export

Regulating Trade and Duties

Text of the same

of Articles of Import

of Articles of Export

III.—See 1 to 14.

Commerce with China

Canton

Chauchan or Swatow

Kingchau in Hainan

Amoy

Foochow

Tamshui and Taiwan in Form-

Ningpo

Shanghai

in the Yangtze and Trade in

interior

Tangchau or Chefoo

Tien-tsin

Newchow or Yangtze

of Macao

IV.—See 1 to 5.

Commerce with Japan

Trade with Japan

between Great Britain and

Japan

open to Foreign Commerce

Co. and Hakodadi

Coins, Weights and Mea-

sures Compact with Lewchew

V.—See 1 to 7.

Weights, &c., in China

Currency

Numerals

Commercial Weights

of Capacity

Land Measures

Divisions of Time

VI.—See 1 to 11.

Moneys, Weights, &c.

see Moneys, &c.

Saigon

with Siam, Turkestan, &c.

Moneys, Weights, &c.

lands India

India Islands

Directions for Panay

States—Singapore, &c.

Prendencies—Bengal, Ma-

Bombay

and French Weights, &c.

States of America

VII.—See 1 to 6.

Prices, Exchanges, &c.

Division of Prices

Exchanges

to Tin

of W. H. G.

Operations

Containing Sailing Dire-

Coast of China, and for the

also giving the meanin-

gs occurring in Charts and

Tables; and also a Table of Po-

ns on the Chinese and Japa-

ns in his Preface say:—"The

VII. for estimating prices

of goods, exchanges, &c. have

from those constantly in use

in foreign merchants in China

regulating the prices of tea in

have been copied from the

Tables, by the kind per-

son, P. Loureiro, Esq. The

same chapter on "Move-

ments," has been prepared and

the Guide by Patrick R.

of the Commercial Bank of

Hongkong, who has had much ex-

changes and movements

metals in Eastern Asia

Index of Sailing Directions had

from the "China Pilot,"

Arrangements, the coasts from

Hakodadi are all described in

Chinese coasts, the Direc-

tions improved by the inser-

tion of the names of

which can be ascertained."

be sent through any of the

ents, or direct to

CHARLES A. SAINT,

(Late A. Shorrock's Co.)

Office, Jan. 6, 1869.

A. SAINT has on sale

BOOKS

RIFLE PRACTICE,

the WIMBLEDON BILLS

MEETINGS.)

BEARDED, PRESIDENT AND

LIST OF MEMBERS, RULES

REGULATION, BY-LAWS, INSTRU-

CHARTER, KEEPER, AND TAX

REG.

CE, 50 cents each

or the waistcoat pocket.

Hongkong, March 17, 1869.

april 17

CHINA

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING. AND WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE "HONGKONG EVENING MAIL AND SHIPPING LIST."

VOL. XXV. NO. 1804 二月十九日

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, 19TH MARCH, 1869.

日廿九月二年己巳治同

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

London—1, ALBAN, 11, Clement's Lane,
Lambard Street, George Street, 30,
Cornhill, GORDON & GOTCH, 121, Hol-
born Hill, E. C. BATES HENDY & CO.,
& Old Jewry, E. C.

AUSTRALIA—TASMANIA, AND NEW
ZEALAND—GÖRÖGN & GÖRÖZ, Mel-
bourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports
generally—WIRTH & BAUER, San
Francisco.

CHINA—WILLIAMS & CO., 16, Queen's
Road, Queen's Road, Foothill, Tsimshauz,
Canton, Shingpuk, H. Fong & CO., Ma-
nia, C. KAMUTH & CO.

Hongkong, March 17, 1869.

THE "BLACK PRINCE" FROM
LONDON.

CLAIMS against the above Vessel, if any,
must be sent to the Office of the U.S.
Admiralty before noon on Saturday next,
or they will not be recognized by

EDMUND R. HOLMES,
STAG HOTEL,
Queen's Road, Hongkong.

Hongkong, March 17, 1869.

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STAG HOTEL,
Queen's Road, Hongkong.

Hongkong, March 17, 1869.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, one or
two unfurnished BED ROOMS.

Address "G." care of office of this paper.

Hongkong, March 16, 1869.

april 20

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 19, Japan, for Yokohama and San
Francisco.

10, Guinevere, for Saigon.

10, Caudaria, for Manila.

Hongkong, March 17, 1869.

april 20

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamer

"ERL KING,"

will be despatched for the above port
at 4 p.m. on the 20th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.,

Hongkong, March 19, 1869.

april 20

FOR MANILA.

The American steamer

"FUNG SHUEY,"

will be despatched for the above port
at 4 p.m. on the 20th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.,

Hongkong, March 19, 1869.

april 20

NEW GOODS.

Ex "Black Prince" and "Ziba."

Brass BED-STREADS.

DELICACIES for Macao Trips.

Despatch BOXES and DESKS.

STATIONERY.

HENRIETTA, PARAMATTA, &c., &c., &c.,

for the opening season.

ELECTRO PLATE.

TEA-POTS for early morning Tea.

Lightning CONDUCTORS.

TELEGRAPH GAUGES.

Leather CHAIRS.

Leather BELTS.

Rugger BALLS.

PERFUMERY.

Dust SPECTACLES.

Krug & CHAMPAGNE.

Fine Port WINE.

Shipping.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The Am. Ship
"SHIRLEY,"
Captain FERGUSON, will have
quick despatch for the above
Port.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, January 29, 1869.

Notices to Consignees.

"GUINEVERE" from LONDON.
The following packages have been landed
and are now stored in the Godowns of
the Undersigned at the risk and expense
of the Consignees.
TMB (in 100) 1/108-108 Packages.
H. F. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, March 18, 1869.

The following cases have been landed
and stored at the risk and expense of
the Consignees, who are requested to take
immediate delivery.
E. H. HOBLEY, 31st October, 1868.

VC 827, 1 case Arms.
E. H. CAMBRAY, 2d February, 1869.
GFO 15035, 1 case Chemicals.
E. H. DONALD, 13th March, 1869.
FFO 436, 1 case Stationery.
C. BERTRAND, Principal Agent.
Hongkong, March 17, 1869.

CONSIGNERS of Cargo per Company's
Steamship "DONALD" are requested
to send in their Bills of Lading for
counter-signature and to take delivery of
their Goods before the 11th instant, or
they will be landed and stored at their risk
and expense.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Hongkong, March 8, 1869.

PARROT "BENEAUTOR," from
NEW YORK.
CONSIGNERS of Cargo by the above-
named Vessel are requested to send in
their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for
counter-signature, and to take immediate
delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of
the Vessel will be landed and stored at Con-
signees' risk and expense.
SMITH, ARCHER & Co.
Hongkong, March 1, 1869.

ZIBA FROM LONDON.
CONSIGNERS of Cargo by the above-
named vessel are requested to send in
their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for
counter-signature, and to take immediate
delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of
the Vessel will be landed and stored at Con-
signees' risk and expense.
No claims for Damaged Goods or short
delivery of parts of packages or cases will
be allowed after the "Cargo" has left
the Vessel's side.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIRIE & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, March 8, 1869.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNERS.
The following cases are now stored in
the P. & Q. S. N. Co.'s Godown at
the expense and risk of the Consignees who
are requested to take immediate delivery.
E. H. CHAMBERLAIN, 30th January, 1869.

S. H. M. 1 case Catalogues.
Ex "Rangoon," 2nd January 1869.
Messrs Labhart & 1 case Leather Ware.
Messrs Loney & 1 case Books & Staty.
Ex "Eneu," 23rd October 1868.
Messrs Labhart & 1 case Manuf. Goods.
Co., Manila. 1 case Manila Goods.
Ex "Orissa," 24th August, 1868.
Messrs Labhart & Co., Manila. 2 cases Books and Ma-
nufactured Goods.
Co. 411. W. MACAULAY,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, February 25, 1869.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

THE Firm of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON
& Co., of Hongkong, is instructed to
ascertain the whereabouts of DON RAFAEL
YEGORAS, 18 years of age, native of Guatema-
lota, in Central America, to impart to
him a matter in which he is concerned.
He is therefore requested to apply to the
above.

Hongkong, February 6, 1869. 5-t.m.

M. R. H. DAVID is authorized to sign
for our Firm per pro-curation from this
date.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.
Hongkong, March 1, 1869.

NOTICE.
I HAVE this day established myself as a
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, AVERAGE AD-
JUSTER and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.
C. LANGDON DAVIS.
Hongkong, July 1, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr
WILLIAM NASH in our Firm ceased
on the 30th June last.

MR. TOTH, T. M., MR. WILLIAM NISBET
OLMSTED, and MR. H. SEYMOUR GRAY are
authorized to sign our Firm in Hongkong
and China from this date.

JOHN C. OLYPHANT & Co.
Hongkong, October 13, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE UNION DOCK COMPANY OF
HONGKONG & WHAMPOA, LIMITED

M. ROBERT S. WALKER has this day
been appointed Secretary to the Company,
and Mr. JOHN INGLIS, the present
Acting Secretary, resumes his functions as
Managing Engineer for the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN INGLIS,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, March 3, 1869.

NOTICE.
WE have authorized Mr. CHAS. BURDE
to sign our Firm from this date.

DREYER & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1869.

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Hongkong, January 1, 1869.

NOTICE.
THE UNION DOCK

'S DIRECTORY
for
NA, JAPAN
and
PHILIPPINES, &c.
1869.

Work is now PUB.
and READY FOR EX.
Apply to
JOHN B. MORRIS,
Messrs Bowra & Co.,
Queen's Road,
January 13, 1869.

of every description except
the "China Mail" Office
neatness, punctuality,
charge, by
CHARLES A. SAINT,

50 CENTS.—
wing the Proposed Move-
Mail Steamer Packets of
pany for the Year 1869, as
er Majesty's Postmaster
the China Mail Office,
ember 26, 1868.

NOTICE.
ES OF VOL. 2 of "NOTES
ON CHINA AND JAPAN,"
at the China Mail Office
Volume.
of the First Vol. (reprint)

particularly requested that
us relating to the general
paper be addressed to the
no case to individuals, by
day and inconvenience in
f business will thereby be

RESPONDENTS.
open to all who wish to
on legitimate grounds, but
cretes responsible for the
respondents.

ions addressed to this paper
ited by the name of the
ity for publication, but as
faith.

INA MAIL.

DAY, MARCH 19, 1869.

827 AND IN 1869.

useful, in treating of pre-
s, of the schemes and
residents, and the pos-
wards foreigners by the
ent, to look back upon
pare the actual progress
we complain of the slow
in this country, where
certainly was, "a life-
the difference between the
ast, is sufficiently strik-
each year is increasing
the character of any
iden, startling, and im-
taking the place of
ant, and slow-moving
both amusing and val-
ned from an occasional
records of foreign life

the us the first and suc-
of the Canton Register
e 8th November 1827,
o years ago. Forty-two
ong period in the history
is with China. Dating
when the narrow limits
were the "China" of
adventure, it has with-
the attack, bombard-
occupation of that city,
on, capture, and death
ds) of its Viceroy, but
important which are too
ed recapitulation. It
e to conceive that the
of the present day, the
life and freedom from
cial gunboats under
and in fact the Capt-
allen as she is from
the head quarters of
the self-same city, ruled
of men, and having still
walls many who were
al before us was pub-
and indignation by
we note the events
e 1st and 15th of
first number, being 8

Printed in large type
uch news in the first
ing address upon "the
register of the Com-
information of China,"
derland, aided by the
blic spirit of a gentle-
ed the projectors with
some words about
tatement that certain
of the factories were
y owing to the firm
in which the parties
to the senior "Hong
o committee" and a
by drowning from a
the notorious
with a price current
the contents of the issue
the previous fortnight
is, and 2 departures,

with 1 passenger inwards and 4 out-
wards. The price of the number was 60
cents, or \$13 per annum.

But though we can easily find quaint
and amusing paragraphs, we turn, in
connection with our present subject,
rather to those illustrative of our then
position in China and to the transactions
of edicts, &c., affecting foreign trade. In
the 4th number we come across a sketch
of Macao, in which "a tame submission
to the impositions of the Chinese," * * *
"the crafty schemes and petty jealousies
of its occupants" are stated to be the
cause which reduced it to its then
"insignificant and dependent state." We
had not however much to boast of as
regards independence. Constant re-
ports are given of our dependent state in
the assault and robbery of Englishmen
but a short distance from their homes.
But the "edicts" are still stronger
evidence of the light in which foreigners
are regarded. Thus, on the 8th March
1829, some shopmen had been detected
in the heinous crime of—dealing directly
with foreigners. Following this is the
statement that an English Baronet who
was walking round the walls was stripped
of almost or entirely naked, and in that
state returned to the care of his spirited
countrymen. The cream of the joke is
the congratulation offered to him and
other foreigners grievously assaulted that
"they got off so well." Then we find
foreigners prohibited from sending letters
except through compradores "provided
with a sealed Badge." We may note
in passing that the receipt of news from
England dated 10th June is announced
on the 1st December.) On the 17th
May, we read the following choice
extract from an edict by Le, the then
Viceroy, to the American nation's mer-
chants, Talpa Tui, Losse (Russell),
Lataman, Luykehoo Alefun (Olyphant)
and Yingpelo—some of which names
in disguise emphatic queries are necessary.
It relates to direct trade with the
native shopmen, and "Le" says—

The said barbarians (American Mer-
chants) a short time ago, repeatedly pre-
sented demands for, things contrary
to law, which shew their stupid rashness.
From pity to these remote barbarians, I
did not inflict chastisement, but ordered
the merchants to deliberate safely, and
manage. I likewise ordered them to com-
municate my orders, to the said barbarian
merchants, to obey the fixed regulations
in their trade.

Now again, abruptly, a third time they
have presented a petition saying, "Hence-
fore we did not know of the law of buying
eight sorts," and they also said, "Let us
be allowed to buy of the shopmen, Tea,
Silk, Cloth, Sugar, Chinaware, &c., and the
whole be for them reported to the Custom
House &c." This indeed is wilful disobe-
dience to the fixed Regulations of the
Celestial Dynasty. Their perverseness and
stupidity have reached the acme. Manifestly
it is the shopmen who are acting with
these barbarians, in the hope of trad-
ing with them and who have begged them
to present these whining, humbling peti-
tions. There are in them a still greater
contempt of the laws.

Let an immediate search for and seizure
be made of these people. Beside I issue
this reprimand, and require that hereafter
these barbarians make a point of observing
the old regulations. All large articles of
commerce must without exception, be fairly
traded in, with the Mandarins merchants.
It is not allowed to go confusedly to
foreign goods shopmen, and unconfidently
trade with them. This is a heavy offence
against the law. If the said shopmen dare
to stir up the barbarian merchants to con-
fused petitioning; or if they presume to
trade with the barbarians, the moment
they are discovered and caught, their crime
shall positively be punished with severity.

This to merchants resident at Canton
under the benevolent protection of the
Chinese Government! We must give
one more extract under date of 15th
November 1828, are we close this volume
of our former history.—

I the Governor some time ago heard that
the said foreigners, without cause sailed a
number of boats and irregularly indulged
in trifling amusements, and being appre-
hensive that the native boats crowded on
the river, might run against them and
cause disturbance; I communicated to the
said foreigners that it might be injurious,
and therefore ordered the practice to be
interdicted. But this was in fact the very
way of preserving entire all parties; these
foreigners were not in the least blamed.
And beside what was prohibited, was with-
out any cause whatever, forming fleets and
rambling about for more sport. If the
said foreigners have any business to go
backward and forward about, when was it
ever prohibited! That which the proclama-
tion contains is exceedingly pernicious.
Why did they not look up and conform to
its intentions! nor take the Proclamation
and look clearly at its several paragraphs.

Let the Hong merchants forthwith take
this Edict and explain to the said foreign-
ers, paragraph by paragraph, its contents,
and order them to inform themselves fully
thereto.

Let every one consider trade the most
important thing, and tranquilly keep the
laws. They must not again listen to the
confused tales of other people and uselessly
bring trouble on themselves. Tremble at
this! Let this Edict be regarded with two-
fold intensity!

People fond of boating evidently had
a hard time of it in the year of grace
1828. Let us put the now musty Regis-
ter back upon its shelf and turn to the
yet unfilled page of 1869. What do we
find? The letter published yesterday,
and some remarks recently made by
Sir R. MacDonnell, must answer, and we
may recommend to the consideration of
Hongkong the two pictures, China, the
birthplace of tradition; and custom
extending back to unknown ages, is but
little changed, nor can it be expected
that except under conquest she will
change. We scarcely think that the
progress we have made in the legitimate
result of two wars involving an immense
expenditure of blood and treasure and of
the entrance we have effected into the
colonial regarded capital. There is at
least room for argument on the subject.

It Polynesian labourers are to be brought
to Queensland it must be under quite a
different system. The Islands must be
specified from which they are to be brought,

THE "COOLIE TRADE" IN THE SOUTH SEAS.

In the Central Police Court at Brisbane
on Jan. 12, a man named Ross Lewin
was charged with having criminally
assaulted a woman, a native of Tanna,
on board of the ship *Spunkie*, while
upon the high seas. According to the
statement made by the prosecution,
Lewin was supercargo of the *Spunkie*,
which, in the month of April last, was at
the island of Tanna. There one of the
chiefs named Ki Ki came on board the
vessel, and Lewin, being anxious to make
up his complement of labourers, Ki Ki
was detained. Ki Ki wished to remain at
his island, and told Lewin that if he
would let him go he would send him
another man in his stead. Lewin agreed
to this, and Ki Ki and Lewin went to the
beach in a boat, when Ki Ki tried to
induce his brother to take his place. In
this he failed, and, finding Lewin would
not release him without a substitute,
offered him his daughter, Mary. She
was brought down to the beach, when
Lewin waded from the boat, leading Ki
Ki by the hand. Lewin held Ki Ki with
one hand until he got hold of Mary,
when he let Ki Ki go, and took the girl
on board the vessel and committed the
alleged offence subsequently.

The Magistrates held the charge to
be not sufficiently borne out, as it was
not shown that the woman was not a
consenting party, and the prisoner was
discharged, but it is clear that, if innocent
of the particular offence alleged, he was
nevertheless guilty of asarrant a piece
of kidnapping as was ever perpetrated
by the most active and unscrupulous
"big-dealer" of Macao. He was a
British subject, and the ship was under
the British flag when the brutal act
was done. There is therefore to be a
parliamentary enquiry into the matter,
and by the subjoined extract from one
of the most powerful and influential
journals in Australia, it will be seen that
it will not escape the attention of the
native shopmen, and "Le" says—

SUPREME COURT.
CRIMINAL SESSIONS.
(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice.)
March 19th, 1869.

The Chief Justice summed up in the
"Miller" barge case this morning. Wong
Atai, the prisoner, was placed in the dock
at ten o'clock.

Yesterday evening, the sheriff called as a
witness stated that Mrs Miller went out of
the room while the paying of the money
was going on; he saw no box in the room.
—Mr Haydock, in his address to the jury,
remarked strongly upon the facts that
while prisoner was a hard-working tailor of
twenty years standing in the Colony, the
procuratrix was a woman living away from
her husband—being in fact, what was generally
known as, a "soiled dove." The learned
counsel then contended that the
woman in question had made a false,
though minute, statement from beginning
to end.

His Lordship, this morning, summed up at
length. He thought that it was a matter
for the Jury to consider whether, as it was
assumed and not contradicted that Mrs
Miller had been guilty of a breach of one
of the cardinal laws contained in the book
upon which she was sworn, and might not
have likewise been guilty of breaking
another law. His Lordship then com-
mented freely upon the improbability of
many points of Mrs M.'s statement, and
leaving for the Jury's consideration
many points as to probabilities, upon which
chiefly rested the verdict in the case. If
the Jury entirely believed Mrs M.'s state-
ment, then a very strong presumption of
guilt existed against the prisoner; but if
the Jury believed that Mrs M. had not been
the witness of truth in any one particular,
then how could they believe her statement
in any one part. Now, one strong point was,
could the Jury believe that Mrs M. did not remember from whom
she got that \$100 note? It might be incon-
sistent, for her to say from whom she got it;
but did the Jury believe that she had
forgotten all about it. The point of the
conflicting statements of the sheriff and Mrs
M., as whether no box was in the
room at all, was also remarked upon by the
Judge. Those witnesses—Messrs Lam-
bert, Boyer, and W. Bennett—called as to the
good character of the prisoner, his
Lordship remarked were useless, if the
Jury thought the case out of certainty
against the prisoner. If they did not then
the matter of character affected the case as
to the prisoner in the same way as the
character given of Mrs Miller would affect
her statement, and the reliance to be placed
upon it.

The Jury returned a verdict of not guilty,
unanimously; and his Lordship added
that he believed the prisoner to be
not only not guilty, but innocent. The
prisoner was thereupon discharged, his
Lordship expressing a hope that he would
continue to maintain the good character
which had been his stand-by on the present
occasion.

The Sessions were then adjourned until
Tuesday next (23rd), at ten o'clock.

SELF PRAISE.—A distinguished actress
was lately introduced to a lawyer in New
Orleans, who was not at all backward in
sounding his own praise. "He is a very
smart man," an acquaintance remarked soon
afterwards. "I know it," she replied, "he
told me so himself."

METHOD IN HIS MADNESS.—A lunatic in
Bedlam was asked how he came there. He
answered, "By a dispute," "What dispute?"
The Bedlamite replied, "The world
said I was mad; I said the world was mad,
and they outwitted me."

At Dieppe, in France, the following notice
has been issued by the police:—The police
are requested, when a lady is in danger of
drowning, to seize her by the dress, and not
by the hair, which often remains in their
grasp.

HINTS TO BRANDY-DRINKERS.—A story is
going the rounds of a party of ladies, who
were caught in a shower, having the colour
faded from their cheeks. A lady at one
elbow thinks the colour of the gentleman's
nose would not be washed out without a
waterspout!—*American Paper.*

This man who feathered his nest is sup-
posed to have been a dealer in poultry.

"Mr. TIM-TRAY," said a learned lady,
who had been showing off her wit at the
expense of a dangler, "you remind me of a
barometer that is filled with nothing in the
upper story?" "Divine Almira," weekly
replied her admirer, "in thanking you for
the compliment, let me remind you that
you occupy my upper story exclusively."

THE CHINA MAIL.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND
SAINT PATRICK'S DINNER.
To the Editor of the "China Mail."
HONGKONG, March 19, 1869.

SIR.—Among the circular post-prandial
intermissions of Wednesday evening, the
Chamber of Commerce and the British
merchant were so soundly rated that it is
impossible to refrain from a few comments
on the subject.

When a military gentleman playfully
alluded to the "debris of the Chamber of
Commerce," and lamented that a large and
expensive naval and military force should
be kept out here to sit and protect that
individual of whom he had heard so much
the "British Merchant,"—but who, if not
altogether a myth, did not seem to do much—
the sarcasm was of course very severe, though perhaps it did not
matter much.

But when H. E. Sir Richard MacDonnell
accused the Chamber of Commerce and the
merchants of Hongkong, of sloth and of an
almost criminal negligence of their own
interests, and urged them to make their
voices more loudly heard, and their
legitimate influence more distinctly felt,
and when he told them that if they did not
wake from this Leto-sleepers' dream within
two months, they might sleep on for ever;
if they would not listen to their "knights
of industry."

—Selvaggio well yelp'd,
A rough unpolished man, robust and bold,
they might stay in their Castle of Indolence,
and sharing in its destruction be.

—By cruel hands still hurried to sad and
gaunt Beggary, and soon, with many
a groan moe;

—When H. E. the Governor thus assumed
the prophetic strain, I saw that the matter
was becoming serious, and looking back
upon the past, asked myself what hope
there could be for the future.

I remembered His Excellency's reply to
the Chamber of Commerce, when an opinion
had been expressed on the Gambling
Ordinance; and reflecting on the highly
courteous tone of his despatch, I wondered
how it was that the Chamber had not
encouraged to address His Excellency on
other matters of general interest.

There was certainly a difference of opinion
on that occasion. In a Crown Colony the
Governor wishes the Chamber of Commerce
and the people to "strengthen its hands,"
not to hold different opinions. If the latter
course be persisted in, so much the worse
for the people and the Chamber of Commerce.

I remembered the action taken by the
Chamber of Commerce and the whole people
of this place in reference to the Military
Contribution, and asked myself if the result
of the representations then made had
been at all satisfactory.

I wondered whether it is likely that any
amount of talking or writing on the part of
the merchants in this place or at the open
ports of China will ever induce the British
Minister at Peking, and the Council of
ports to see the existing treaty with China
carried out in all its integrity; and with
much regret, and no little shame, I confess
that my reflections led to conclusions
neither gratifying to my self-esteem as a
British merchant, nor encouraging as to any
hope which I may have cherished in
reference to the approaching revision of the
treaty.

Of course Sir Richard MacDonnell, wished
his "hands strengthened," and when the
Chamber of Commerce considers that he
is doing good work, I have no doubt that
they will be opposed to it; but when
there happens to be a want of accord
between His Excellency and the Chamber,
it is obvious, moreover, that in such a post he must
possess considerable and peculiar sources
of information with respect to the state of
business in the city. A large firm has many
ramifications, and a single bankrupt may
reveal much and suggest a great deal more.
When this gentleman was called, one of the
counsel for the defendants was unable to
see what his statements could have to do with
the inquiry. He was speedily enlightened.
Mr Edwards proceeded to state that from
the year 1860 to 1864 he had been in
receipt of £5,000 a year from the old
firm of Overend, Gurney & Co. He
was first introduced to the firm by Mr
David Ward Chapman, at that time a leading
partner. A letter was produced, written by
Mr Chapman in 1862, to Sir Richard Mac-
Donnell, in which he said, "I have no
doubt that you will be repaid." So that
to all his other business he added that of a
money-lender. We say nothing about this
affair so far as it concerns Mr Chapman.
It is sufficient to observe and to admire
the spectacle afforded by Mr Edwards.

Mr Edwards is an official assignee in
the Court of Bankruptcy, in which capacity,
of course, he receives a salary, and his official
duties which, as it seems by his account,
are supposed to keep him at his office until
four o'clock in the day. It is obvious,
moreover, that in such a post he must
possess considerable and peculiar sources
of information with respect to the state of
business in the city. A large firm has many
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STEAM FOR
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,
Aden, Suez, Malta, Marseilles,
and Southampton;

ALSO,
Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta.
(With liberty to call at Ceylon, on the
voyage from Calle to Bombay.)

THE BRITISH AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
"EMBU," Capt. A. E. BROWN, with Her
Majesty's "Maid," Passengers, Specie, and
Cargo, will leave this for the above places,
on TUESDAY, 23rd March, at 9 A.M.

PARCELS AND CARGO will be received
on board until Noon, and SPECIE until
4 P.M. on the 22nd March.

For particulars regarding Freight and
Passage, apply at the F. & O. S. N. Co.'s
Office, Hongkong.

CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES
ARE REQUIRED.

A written declaration of the Contents and
Value of the Packages for the inland route
is required by the Egyptian Government, and
must be delivered by the Shippers to the Com-
pany's Agents with the Bills of Lading, or
with Parcels; and the Company do not hold
themselves responsible for any detention or
prejudice which may happen from incor-
rectness in such declaration.

Shippers are particularly requested to note
the terms and conditions of the Company's
Black Bills of Lading.

W. MACAULAY, Superintendent,
F. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, March 10, 1869.



NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES SERVICES MA-
RITIMES DES MESSAGERIES
IMPERIALES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS,
STEAM FOR
HAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ,
ALEXANDRIA, MISSINA,
MARESSEILLE,

BOMBAY, PONDICHERY, MADRAS,
AND CALCUTTA.

THE Company's Steam-ship, "DON-
NAL," Commandant BOURDON, will
leave this Port for the above places, with
MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and
CARGO, on TUESDAY, the 30th Instant,
at Noon.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and
accepted in transit through Marseilles for
the principal places of Europe.

Cargo will be received on board until 4
P.M. of the 29th Instant; Specie and
Parcels until 3 P.M. of the 29th Instant.
(Parcels not to be sent on board; they
must be left at the Agency's Office.)

For Particulars regarding Freight and
Passage, apply at the Company's office,
Hongkong.

CONTENTS AND VALUE OF
PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

C. BERTRAND, Principal Agent,
Hongkong, March 6, 1869.



PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH U. S. MAIL LINE TO NEW YORK.
STEAMERS of this line will be despatched
as follows:—

Japan, March 19.
China, April 19.
Great Republic, May 19.
Japan, June 19.
China, July 19.
Great Republic, August 19.

A Steamer will leave Shanghai on or
about same date, connecting at Yokohama
with above-named steamer.

Passengers ticketed through to California,
Mexico, Central and South America, the
Atlantic States, and to England or France,
both via New York and by lines from Pa-
cific and Aspinwall.

Return tickets issued at a reduction of
10% upon the whole amount for the round
voyage.

Connections are made at Panama with
Steam Liners upon the West Coast of Central
and South America, at Aspinwall with the
"Royal West India Mail Line," "West
India and Pacific Steam-ship Company," Limited,
and with the "French Transatlantic
Company," and, at New York, with the
"American Transatlantic Company."

It is not difficult to make
the way of false packing, and
in, not only will those
be liable to prosecution
and arraignment for the
offence of obtaining
prejudice with the crime
of perjury, therefore, not
to involve yourself in
tremblingly obey.

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W. FRED. MAYERS,
Agent, No. 2, Wyndham
Street, Hongkong.

CHARLES ABBADIE,
No. 2, Wyndham
Street, Hongkong.

Post-Office Notifications

MAILS BY THE "EMBU."

The Contract Packet, "EMBU," will
be dispatched with the usual Mails
for Europe, &c., on TUESDAY, the
23rd March, at 9 A.M., and the Post
Office will be open for the reception of
Ordinary Letters, Letters for Registration,
Newspapers, Books, &c., until 8
P.M. on the 22nd Instant. Letters,
&c., may be posted in the night box
from 8 P.M. on the 22nd instant until
7 A.M. on the following morning.
All Letters posted between 7 and 8 A.M.
on the 23rd instant will be charged
in addition to the usual postage, with
a Late Fee of 18 cents.

At the latest time for posting Letters at this
Office is 8 A.M. and for Newspapers,
Books, or Patterns 7 A.M. on the 23rd
Instant.

Further, late letters (but Letters only) ad-
dressed to the United Kingdom, and
to Marseilles, or to Singapore, may be
posted on board the Packet from 8.30
to 8.50 A.M. on payment of a late fee
of 48 cents each, in addition to the
postage after which no Letters can be
received.

Salued Boxes containing the correspondence
of Box Holders will be received at the
window set apart for the purpose, on
the East Side of the building.

All correspondence for places to which pre-
payment is compulsory must be prepaid
in Hongkong Postage Stamps, and
must be delivered by the Company's Agents
with Bills of Lading, or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold
themselves responsible for any detention or
prejudice which may happen from incor-
rectness in such declaration.

Shippers are particularly requested to note
the terms and conditions of the Company's
Black Bills of Lading.

W. MACAULAY, Superintendent,
F. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, March 10, 1869.

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W. MACAULAY, Superintendent,
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Hongkong, March 10, 1869.

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Insurances

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

Incorporated 1859.

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company to pre-
pare to accept Marine risks and issue
Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.
Hongkong, June 6, 1869.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL, AND LONDON & GLOBE
INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Companies at this
Port, are prepared to grant Policies against
Fire to the extent of \$40,000 on Buildings,
or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.
Hongkong, September 28, 1868.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, April 8, 1868.

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE CO.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company at the
Ports of TAMSIU and KELUNG, are pre-
pared to Grant Policies of MARINE INSUR-
ANCE at current rates.

DODD & CO.
Tamsui, 10th August, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE
CORPORATION.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation at this
Port, are prepared to grant Policies against
Fire to the extent of \$80,000 on Buildings,
or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Hongkong, August 24, 1864.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, December 26, 1867.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPO-
RATION.

THE following Rates will be charged in
future for short period Insurances:
viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month, 1 per cent.

Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 1 per cent.

Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 1 per cent.

Above 6 months, the full annual rate.

ROB. S. WALKER & CO.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following Rates will be charged in
future for short period Insurances,
viz:—

Not exceeding One Month, 1 per cent.

Above One Month, and not exceeding Three Months, 1 per cent.

Above Three Months, and not exceeding Six Months, 1 per cent.

Above Six Months, the full annual rate.

ROB. S. WALKER & CO.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, June 17, 1864.

REDUCTION

IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM FOR
FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned having received authority
from THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, are now authorized to issue
Policies against Fire as follows:—

On any one first-class Building, or on
Goods stored therein — Hongkong, \$60,000; in Macao \$45,000.

ROB. S. WALKER & CO.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, June 17, 1864.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPO-
RATION.

THE following Rates will be charged for Short Period
Insurances:—

One month, 1 per cent.

Three months, 1 per cent.

Six months, 1 per cent.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

NOTICE.

ROM and after this date the following
Rates will be charged for Short Period
Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month, 1 per cent.

Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 1 per cent.

Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 1 per cent.

Above 6 months and not exceeding 12 months, 1 per cent.

Above 12 months and not exceeding 18 months, 1 per cent.

Above 18 months and not exceeding 24 months, 1 per cent.

Above 24 months and not exceeding 30 months, 1 per cent.

Above 30 months and not exceeding 36 months, 1 per cent.

Above 36 months and not exceeding 42 months, 1 per cent.

Above 42 months and not exceeding 48 months, 1 per cent.

Above 48 months and not exceeding 54 months, 1 per cent.

Above 54 months and not exceeding 60 months, 1 per cent.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance
Company.

Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

ALLIANCE FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

NOTICE.

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